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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

6 June 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR: SB/CI/O

VIA : SB/CI/P  
Attention: [ ] [ ]

SUBJECT : Stepan PROCYK (AKA: PROTSYK) [ ] [ ]

REFERENCE : 28 February 1969 Memorandum Concerning  
Subject

1. The following was told to ABCASSOWARY/28 by Stepan PROCYK on 28 or 29 April in Rome. PROCYK was on a European vacation, which was planned to coincide with the meeting described below, as agreed between PROCYK and Valeri NAZARETSUK on 12 February. Prior to the meeting PROCYK had been informed by cable by his son that PROCYK's parents had arrived in the United States from the Soviet Union.

2. In accordance with previous arrangements, PROCYK was contacted in Geneva at 1800 hours on 22 April by a Soviet citizen, Valentin Ivanovich TSURKAN [ ] [ ] who is a known KGB officer, and who was assigned to the Ukrainian Mission at the United Nations as First Secretary from 22 December 1958 until 15 April 1964. TSURKAN introduced himself by saying that he was with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and then added that actually he was from the Ministry of State Security, and that he had just arrived from Kiev. (TSURKAN's name does not appear on SB/BIO travel runs for March-April which would indicate that he was telling the truth about having just arrived in Geneva). At PROCYK's request for official identification TSURKAN produced his diplomatic passport, No. 248740. He showed PROCYK a photograph of himself, which PROCYK had given to Myron MATVIYFYKO when the latter was being dispatched to the Ukraine from Germany in 1950 and who promised to deliver it to PROCYK's mother in the Ukraine.

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3. TSURKAN suggested that they get right to the point. He said he wanted to cover three topics: (a) action to be taken against Ukrainian extremists both in the emigration and in the Ukraine, (b) Mykola LEBED, and (c) other matters which may come up during their conversation.

4. Concerning the first topic, TSURKAN said he was familiar with PROCYK's political tendencies from things he had written for the emigre press, and that he considered PROCYK to be a liberal. He said that he and PROCYK had common enemies, specifically the "Banderivtsi," who have gone so far as to threaten the life of Soviet representatives in the West. He suggested that they collaborate against these extremists by exchanging information about them. PROCYK told TSURKAN that every day squabbles between emigre political factions was one thing but that collaboration with the KGB was quite another thing and a very serious matter. PROCYK said he knew of no case of lives being threatened and that he considered TSURKAN had no basis for his statement. PROCYK told TSURKAN that he was not very well informed about the activities of the various emigre parties, but TSURKAN insisted that he knew PROCYK had many acquaintances in the emigration and that he could find out many things of interest. PROCYK insisted that it was absolutely out of the question to consider that he would collaborate with the KGB in any way. TSURKAN inquired whether anyone had accompanied him to Geneva and PROCYK admitted that his wife was with him as they were on a European holiday. TSURKAN told PROCYK that the KGB had information to the effect that PROCYK had been in Geneva on a previous occasion, along with Bohdan PIDHAJNY of the OUN/B, although PROCYK denied being in Geneva prior to his meeting with TSURKAN. TSURKAN stated that since there was not much to discuss about the first topic, they might as well go on to the next.

5. TSURKAN inquired whether PROCYK had told Mykola LEBED that he was going to Switzerland, and PROCYK admitted that he did. After inquiring about LEBED's reaction and being told that LEBED merely asked, "What is there to talk about?", TSURKAN did not pursue the topic any further.

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6. TSURKAN said that since PROCYK was not willing to help him there appeared nothing left for them about which to talk. PROCYK said they could talk about cultural exchanges between Soviet and emigre intellectuals, and asked what the Soviet Government's reaction would be if emigre intellectuals visited Kiev as a group. TSURKAN said it would depend on the individuals included in the group. When PROCYK mentioned the name of Vasyl' MARKUS' among others, TSURKAN replied that MARKUS' "wrote against us and he would not be welcome in Kiev." When TSURKAN accused PROCYK of being among those who "took care" (opikuvalysia) of Ivan DRACH and Dmytro PAVLYCHKO (Soviet writers) when they were in the United States, PROCYK said it was true and that if he and his colleagues had ignored the two men as most of the emigres did then they would not have had the opportunity to appear publicly before Ukrainian emigre intellectuals. TSURKAN admitted this was true, stating that "yes, I know, they told us everything."

7. PROCYK was next asked about Cardinal Josif SLIPYY and whether he was aware that currently there were negotiations between the Vatican and Moscow on a "diplomatic/governmental level" which had nothing to do with religion. He added that there would be no concessions made by Moscow in the religious sphere. He also stated that there was a tendency at the Vatican to have the Ukrainian church liquidated.

8. TSURKAN asked about and was told what the OUN/Zch was. He then inquired whether PROCYK knew how dissident documents were reaching the West. Subject replied that he did not know but that he presumed they were carried to the West by sympathizing Soviet diplomats or journalists. TSURKAN said that Western accounts about persecution of Soviet intellectuals were highly exaggerated. He complained about emigres publishing anti-Soviet literature and that they were trying to influence Canadian Progressives against the Soviets, and that they even were trying to initiate collaboration with the Chinese Communists.

9. TSURKAN suggested another meeting in June but PROCYK said it was impossible. TSURKAN then told PROCYK that he expected to be visiting the United States later this year but he asked PROCYK not to mention this fact to anyone since he has "a bad reputation with the FBI and the CIA." TSURKAN suggested and PROCYK agreed to another meeting on 28 October 1969 in Montreal, on the corner of University and St. Catherine Streets, at 1300, 1500 or 1700 hours.

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10. PROCYK and TSURKAN met again the following day. The latter called on Subject at his hotel and brought with him a box of chocolates and a book of poetry for Mrs. PROCYK, whom TSURKAN asked to meet. The conversation ran along lines similar to the previous day and nothing new was revealed.

11. It is assumed PROCYK is back home now, although AECASSOWARY/29 has not been in touch with him since his return from Europe.

[ ] CSB/PO [ ]  
cc SB/CI/P [ ]  
~~cc~~ [ ]  
cc 74-124-29/3

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